

Says Agriculture Will Continue In The West In Spite Of Any Drouth

Agriculture can be and will be carried on successfully on the open plains of western Canada notwithstanding drouth conditions, said H. J. C. Taggart, minister of agriculture in Saskatchewan, in addressing a session of the convention of the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculture at Edmonton. The subject was "The Western Drouth Situation."

Grain-growing will be the type of agriculture that will be chiefly followed, in Mr. Taggart's opinion, but other types of farming will be followed as supplementary sources of revenue.

There will be a tendency, he thought, to larger farms and also toward the creation of reserves to provide against times of adversity. Mr. Taggart, in dealing with the problem of the dry belt, did not regard Alberta's experience with irrigation as sufficiently satisfactory to be followed in the other provinces.

Conservation of water for crop production by dry farming methods is the most important way of improving the stability and productivity of the drouth areas, Mr. Taggart believed, and he added that with an average rainfall it should be possible to store from four to six inches of water in summer-fallow land. This he regarded as generally more than could be provided by any feasible irrigation scheme in this province.

Crop rotations will not solve the problem of soil drifting or any other important agricultural problem in the open plains, said Mr. Taggart, and cereal production and summer-fallow in cycles of two or three years will be found the best course.

Physical reserves in the form of seed and fodder should be built up, the speaker pointed out, in any dry country. Groups of farmers might combine, he suggested, to form reserves, even though co-operative or community enterprises may not yet be possible.

New methods of making land available will be necessary in view of the present financial difficulties of prairie farmers and the debt adjustment legislation now in operation, it was stated in a paper by Prof. H. C. Grant, of the University of Manitoba. In Mr. Grant's address, the paper was read by F. W. Holbrook.

"The farm mortgage, which was once regarded as a blessing, may now be a curse to both the farmer and the mortgagee," thought Prof. Grant. "In the future it may be a share of the social dividend, if anyone knows what that means, but whatever happens there must be new appraisals of land values."

Instead of farm lands being valued only on a basis of their productive capacity, as emphasized heretofore under the Farmers' Creditors' Arrangement Act, there must be a consideration, said Prof. Grant, of such points as normal soil value, forced soil value, and speculation, condemnation, loan, and assessed values.

Speaking of conditions in his own province, Prof. Grant pointed out that of 54,000 farms in Manitoba, 10,000 have mortgages on them, totalling \$76,000,000 and averaging \$10.66 per acre. Only one-third of the mortgages are held by loan and insurance companies, it was stated.

After the address by Mr. Taggart, plans of the Dominion government for meeting the problem of the drouth areas were outlined by Dr. E. B. Archibald, director of Dominion experimental farms. Efforts must be made by the federal authorities, said Dr. Archibald, to co-operate to the full with all provincial agencies in the field, in order to grapple successfully with the problem of the southern prairie region of western Canada.

Dr. E. B. Hopkins, Dominion agricultural husbandman, told the convention that he is optimistic about dry-land farming, believing that there is a more promising future than general farming in eastern Canada. Some 30,000,000 acres of land in prairie provinces are now in dry conditions, Dr. Archibald noted, and to meet the situation thus created a rehabilitation programme has been drawn up. It was expected to be passed this year at Ottawa. The programme is to run for five years, and the first year's vote is \$750,000, with an additional \$250,000 for later for water development work.

"My, I didn't know that you had electricity 'way out here," said "We generate it ourselves." "I see, 'Ohm talent'!"

Ration For Pigs

The Use And Value Of Pasture For Market Pigs Is Shown

In experiments conducted over a number of years at the Dominion Experimental Station, Lacombe, Alberta, pigs fed on a straight grain ration of barley and oats, and allowed access to a small field or paddock sown to a pasture crop, made from thirty to forty per cent. more rapid gains, and from twenty to thirty per cent. more economical gains than pigs fed in dry lot where no green feed was available, and where they were entirely dependent for their maintenance on the grain mixture supplied in a trough or self-feeder. The pasture crop not only supplies succulence, and to a considerable extent avoids the possibility of worm infestation and disease infection, but it also provides the hog with protein, minerals and vitamins which are lacking when pigs are fed only barley and oats, and no milk or tankage is available.

Experiments made at Lacombe also indicate that pigs confined to sanitary feeding pens and fed inside under what might be called the Danish plan on grain ration properly supplemented with feeds high in protein, mineral substances and vitamins, make faster and more economical gains than pigs fed outside under outside conditions in a pasture lot. In a test conducted during the summer of 1934, Yorkshire Pigs fed inside on a grain ration supplemented with tankage, cod liver oil and salt, made seven per cent. more rapid gains and fifteen per cent. more economical gains than pigs fed outside with access to an annual pasture mixture of oats and rye on a ration the same except that cod liver oil was not included. The results of this test would indicate that where sanitary feeding pens are available and the proper kind of ration is used, there is no need for pasture accommodation for growing and finishing pigs of either sex and all breeds.

However, for growing young pigs, gilts and boars, for breeding purposes, or for carrying breeding stock, boars and sows, pasture and exercise are very valuable.

Where Dickens Got Names

Register Of Holborn Church Furnished Many Of Them

The two names Oliver and Twist are entered in a small corner of the files of the parish register of the church of St. Andrew, Holborn. James Twist, the son of a shoemaker, was christened in the church in 1813. Oliver is the name of a woman who was entered in the same year. The register is full of names of the way in which Charles Dickens used in his novels from the register at St. Andrew's. Mr. A. J. Jones, the vergier, in his normal work, has for many years been compiling a list of names found in Dickens from the files of the parish register between the years 1735 and 1850. There are now on his list over 60 names of people who probably lived in Holborn where Dickens was raised. Among other discoveries of the probable origins of names are Corney, Rigaud, Todd, McKee, Motte, Wicks, Tapley, Hepp, Brann, Badger and Harmon.

An Envious Record

Alberta Claims To Be Lower Than Other Western Provinces In Percentage Of Defaults

With a lower percentage of defaulted mortgages than in any other western province, Alberta has an enviable record in municipal finance. Hon. J. K. Love, provincial treasurer, stated in an address at Alberta's percentage of defaults was only one-half of one per cent., compared with 1 1/2 per cent. in Manitoba, and 8 1/2 per cent. in British Columbia and Saskatchewan.

Notice in a church: "Worshippers who intend to put buttons in the collection are requested to give their own and not pull them off the backs of the others."

In India, white persons are expected to wear evening clothes when they go to the movies at night.

Predators have no particular value, but to devour snails and the larvae of insects. 2106

Wild Mustard Eradication

One Of The Most Difficult Weeds To Root Out

Wild mustard, an insidious weed which grows prolifically throughout Canada on farms and waste places, is one of the commonest and most injurious of the mustard family. A single plant will produce from 10,000 to 20,000 seeds, and a single plant of tumbling mustard is calculated with being able to yield 1,500,000 seeds. Eradication of mustard from badly infested land is very difficult as mustard seeds which lie below the surface of the soil are capable of retaining their viability for many years without germination. Indeed, experiments have shown that mustard seeds can germinate after having been buried in the soil for forty years. Mustard seeds which have been ploughed under in previous years may be brought to the surface by subsequent cultural operations. In view of these and many other facts, a pamphlet dealing with the eradication of wild mustard has been issued by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, and may be obtained free on application. Since wild mustard seed matures earlier than the earliest grain crop, there is possibility of harvesting the grain before the mustard has reached maturity. Consequently other methods of control, an advance in the pamphlet, must be adopted.

Radium Found In Russia

Radon, one of the rarest and most costly of minerals, has been found near Klenford in the Narimanov region of Azerbaijan. Still other deposits of radon are known in Kurdistan. Soviet research institutions are now studying the specimens of radon obtained.

The British Museum has a piece of iron taken from the Pyramid of Gizeh, which is believed to date from 4000 B.C. and an axe head of Egyptian manufacture dating from 1370 B.C.

Antacid Exhibits

At the head of the river, a piece of iron taken from the Pyramid of Gizeh, which is believed to date from 4000 B.C. and an axe head of Egyptian manufacture dating from 1370 B.C.

A leopard seal is the Pacific coast variety of the common or harbor seal, which is more spotted than that of the Atlantic.

The Snapshot Guild

VACATION PICTURES

With the arrival of really warm summer weather, beautiful trees and flowers, we begin to think in earnest about outdoor life and vacations. I suppose one could go on a vacation without a camera, but it would be trying to sail a boat without a rudder. To say the least it would be a very poor vacation.

When planning a vacation you should go forward to the snapshots you are going to get, for on your return home you will find that in later years when your trips become fond memories, you can always turn to an address book and enjoy your vacations over and over again.

There is one important thing to remember in connection with snapshots and that is the variety of light conditions you may encounter in your travels. Picture taking might well be classed in four groups, according to the exposure they need and by adopting as a standard exposure for each group, one that is intermediate between the shortest and longest that will make a satisfactory exposure, there will be only four exposures to consider and they can be memorized.

These four groups are as follows: Number one—Marine and beach scenes and water views. Number two—Ordinary landscapes showing any play with the principal subject of your picture in

the foreground. Number three—Nearby portraits in the open shade. Number four—A scene in the doorway of a porch and last—shaded scenes.

These four groups, or classes, just about cover the different types of pictures you will want to take on your vacation. With modern-day film and cameras, exposures produced have been greatly simplified and it is still necessary to use a little good judgment and not expect the impossible from your camera.

There are many types of cameras to meet every requirement of the photographer, whether he is an amateur or a professional, but no camera is capable of taking all types of pictures under all conditions. It is true that some cameras are more versatile than others. One may have an intermediate lens which permits the taking of snapshots under adverse conditions, but no camera is capable of taking all types of pictures under all conditions.

Almost every dealer in camera and photographic supplies has printed exposure tables giving details of exposures, etc., in the four classes mentioned above. Ask your dealer for one of these outdoor exposure guides and then go forth with your camera and take the snapshots you'll be proud to show your friends.

JOHN VAN GUILDER

Vegetarian Fish

Cheated Shallow Ornamental Lake In China Of Weeds

The centre of the campus of Yenching University, American mission-supported institution near Peking, China, is a shallow ornamental lake. Some time ago it was noticed that this lake was rapidly becoming choked with weeds. Ornamental qualities were greatly reduced, and fishermen raised objections to being thrown into the weed-filled water.

Faced with the problem, the university department purchased a large number of "grass huts." These huts, made of twigs and straw, were placed in the lake, and small fry of weeds were nibbled at grass hanging in the water.

Like other grazing animals, "grass huts" have prodigious appetites and multiply rapidly. Within a surprisingly short period the lake was cleared of weeds.

Books Play Important Part

Have Great Influence On Lives Of Those Who Read

Books may play two different parts in the lives of men. They may be a respite and an escape from life. They may build for us the walls of another and quite separate world in which we can take refuge from all that wounds and limits and frustrates us in this one. Or they may be the daily bread of our thought and action, an element necessary to the practical working of our lives here and now.

Books which ever part they play, however, they are the spirit dwellers apart, or the fuel which feeds the fire of our imagination and for its encounter with hard facts, they become—whether we know it or not—an integral part of the texture of our being.

A leopard seal is the Pacific coast variety of the common or harbor seal, which is more spotted than that of the Atlantic.

Is Possible To Banish Tuberculosis From The Face Of The Earth

Leaf Diseases Outlined

Wheat And Barley Are Subject To Great Many

The leaves of wheat and barley plants are subject to a large number of different diseases which often seriously reduce the value of the crop. The Division of Botany, Dominion Experimental Farms Branch, draws attention to these diseases, so that they may be recognized and proper control used if serious outbreak occurs.

Spot blotch on wheat and barley is the result of an infection of the plant by a fungus. Oblong, dark brown spots, surrounded by a yellowish halo, are characteristic of the disease. The fungus may cause a root-rot or seed discoloration. The sowing of infected seed results in a seedling blight. This disease is very prevalent.

Net blotch—Is found chiefly on wheat. The symptoms on the leaves resemble those of spot blotch, but if the spots are examined closely a network of darker lines may be seen in the darkened diseased areas.

Leaf Stripe is confined to barley. The disease is characterized by narrow brown streaks on the leaves. As the leaves wither, a fraying occurs. No heads, or at most, a few, are formed. This disease is different from leaf stripe in which grain-bearing heads are formed and fraying of the leaves does not occur.

As these diseases hibernate on seed, plant debris in the soil, or on the leaves of the previous year, control is difficult. Treatment of the seed with Ceresan destroys the fungus. Diseased stubble and straw should be burned. A crop rotation in which sweet clover is included is advisable. Where the crop tends to grow rank, a light seedling is essential to prevent spread of these diseases.

The Proper Answer

Messenger Boy Stood In With His Chief

When James Gordon Bennett, at the head of the New York Herald, spent much of his time, in later years, abroad. On the occasion of his visit to the paper office in London, he was surprised to find that he was making one of these unexpected visits, he was passing through a corridor when a door was violently open and a boy dashed out, nearly knocking Mr. Bennett from his feet.

"Here!" expostulated Mr. Bennett. "What's all this? What's all this?"

The boy recognized the chief, and, with a gasp, he stammered: "I'm—I'm sorry, sir! I was going on an errand."

"Well, well!" said Mr. Bennett. "If you are going to the office, that is the way to go." and he pressed a coin into his hand. Christian Science Monitor.

St. Kilda's Jubilee Gift

It is stated that the King is to have a length of tweed woven from the wool of wild sheep as a jubilee gift from St. Kilda, the evacuated island off the West Coast of Scotland. The Earl of Dunfries, eldest son of the Marquis of Bute, who bought St. Kilda as a bird sanctuary some three or four years ago, is to make the presentation.

Servants On Approval

An "on approval" idea for servants is proposed by a woman's organization in Saxony. Under this plan girls who have just left school will be placed "free of charge" in families where they are going to work, and a mutual trial. At the end of this period the parties may agree to separate or spend a further year together.

World's Champion Typist

A new conqueror, Albert Tangora, 32, of New York, today holds the title of "world's champion typist." Tangora hit 40,855 strokes on a specially constructed machine in one hour to win the title from the International Commercial schools open typing contest. He averaged 128 words a minute to take the title from George Hossfeld, also of New York.

Automobile accidents in the rural regions are currently increasing at a greater rate than in the urban sections.

Firemen commonly refer to a two-alarm fire as a two-bagger, a three-alarm fire as a three-bagger, etc.

Medically speaking, it is possible to banish tuberculosis from the face of the earth. Dr. H. E. Kitchin, director of health education, National Tuberculosis Association, New York, said in an interview.

"When we say 'abolish,' we do so from the standpoint of control. Plague is not gone, but neither does it ravage the world as it once did, because it is controlled," he stated.

Destroying the old theory that T.B. germs are present in every one, merely awaiting a lowered resistance to take active effect, Dr. Kitchin said that fully 90 per cent. of the youth of colleges and high schools, particularly in urban municipalities, were infected with early stages of the disease.

"On the other hand," he pointed out, "we have isolated communities where virtually all the children are free of it."

This knowledge is what demands of medicine that with the help of it, it drop its defensive war and go out to search of the disease.

"To the present our fight with tuberculosis has been defensive, the isolation of infants cases of the disease, the removal of patients from the last twenty-five years the death rate has fallen to about one-third and it has dropped from the chief cause of death to sixth place.

"These facts are leading many people to think that it is no longer a mortal disease, they are dropping their guard," he said.

The only way to go out and fight the disease is to make an examination of all children with the tuberculin test and the X-ray. The test is very simple, harmless and cheap and merely determines whether or not the germs are present, or not. The X-ray is relied upon to disclose whether a child has been diseased.

"By this means we hope to anticipate the disease and not wait for it to develop. It is not a matter of expense so much as it is one of organization and public williness."

"There is no telling where the germs are," he continued in paying tribute to the X-ray, which had almost replaced the stethoscope and "symptoms" in the diagnosis of tuberculosis. "We used to think that undernourished children were more susceptible to the disease. We are just as likely to find it in the healthy, well-nourished child."

"Tuberculosis is a germ infection. Not a single germ is a definite massive infection. They refer to it as a family disease. It runs through families, not that it is hereditary, but that it is as common as the air."

"A mother, unconscious of having tuberculosis, kisses her infant child on the mouth; that child has the disease," Dr. Kitchin said, "and places overwork, lowered resistance, and such generally attributed causes as being merely contributory elements in the spread of the germs had selected the body."

Speaking briefly of treatment, he emphasized the practice of lung collapse as "the brightest ray that ever entered the life of a consumptive."

A relatively new method that has been in use for upward to ten years, although it was known before that it merely entails collapsing the lung or an affected part to allow the lung an opportunity to rest. A more radical treatment is to remove sections of the ribs so that the chest caves in and the lung is collapsed. This is a permanent cure, but it is a drastic one. Dr. Kitchin emphasized one point: "It is not a cure-all. There are cases to which it is not applicable."

Firemen Forget Hose

Because firemen of Hattiesburg, Central Baviaria, forgot the hose when they dashed to a recent fire, they were forced to use their hands and feet to reach the burning building. The firemen were so busy fighting the fire that they forgot to take the hose with them. The fire was so large that the lack of hose left them nothing to do but stand and watch the building burn down.

A new window-glass is being marketed which eliminates indoor shadows. This is due to the fact that the glass is made of a material that is transparent enough it as through ordinary glass, are distributed evenly. Further, heat and cold are excluded.

Lions in captivity are said to grow bolder than those living in a wild state.

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ATTACKING THE DROUTH PROBLEM

The drouth area of western Canada is now under the microscope of a multitude of scientists who are seeking a solution to the poser of how farmers may earn a living there.

Agronomists, meteorologists, soil scientists, technical agriculturists, horticulturists, hydro engineers and other experts have been mobilized by the federal government to get to the bottom of this drouth area situation and ascertain if there is a method by which this vast area can be operated successfully by farmers.

The arable land of Canada is 76 million acres, of which 56 million acres are in the west, and 54 million acres are constantly being sown to grains. The area affected by drouth comprises some 36 million acres of which 29 million are under grass.

This area provides the high quality wheat upon the strength of which Canada's overseas markets are obtained. In fact, wheat is the principal crop in the filled areas and the one that produces best under dry conditions. This vast territory is much too important to be relegated to oblivion. If it is permitted to be depopulated the quality of Canadian wheat will be lowered, because of dwindling production from this area.

So the federal government is taking up the question and will attack it from all angles. The drouth problem of the west may now be considered one that is national in scope.

AN ORGY OF SPENDING—AND ITS MENACE

The biggest menace that now faces Canada lies in the danger that this country should follow the United States in the spending orgy developed in our big southern neighbor. If this country essays to follow the example set by the government of the United States ruin, instead of prosperity, is around the corner.

The very propensity of the U.S.A. may be the basis of Canada's undoing. By precept and example we are being taught to waste the substance of the nation, mortgage our assets, destroy our credit and complete our ruin.

In the 134 years from 1789 to 1913 the total expenditures of the United States' various governments was \$24 1/2 billion. In the three years—1934, 1935 and 1936—the United States government has spent (and plans to spend) \$24 1/2 billion. That means the current government will go through almost as much money in three years as did the various governments over the 134 years from 1789 until 1913.

The astronomical figures mentioned are beyond popular mental comprehension. Never before has the world known of such lavish expenditures. The spending of the ancient—Midas, King of Lydia, Croesus—the wealth of Persia, of India and of ancient Cathay, were but dribbles compared to the vast flood of treasure now issuing from the United States government coffers.

Canada, being an integral part of the North American continent, has followed the United States example—on a smaller scale, of course. Had we followed the example of wise old Britain we would be better off and on a safe trail. Britain has shouldered her huge debt, imposed taxes calculated to pay her way, and balanced her budget. Australia has followed that course, too.

The United States is now incurring huge expenditures by borrowing. The banks of that country are forced to take the government bonds. They now hold about half of the total public debt of \$28 billions. There is dynamite in that situation.

Canada should turn her face from the United States' example and set her house in order after the fashion of Great Britain. The British have centuries of experience in democratic government and are the soundest and safest to follow.

HOW WARS ARE MADE

At the present time the world is being shown a striking example of how a war can start. Italy wants Ethiopia and all the persuasions of all the nations opposed has not the slightest effect. On the contrary, the opposition of Great Britain is really accelerating Mussolini's warlike movements.

It will be a war for colonial possessions. Italy has observed over the years how Great Britain and France extended the boundaries of their empires through the conquests of small nations. She is determined to follow the example set.

Another type of war was the conflict between Paraguay and Bolivia. Bolivia wanted a corridor to the sea and also possession of potential wealth which the wilderness of Gran Chaco is supposed to secrete. Paraguay considered the Chaco her own property. So these two countries fought it out with Paraguay winning the war. Bolivia has a population of three million and Paraguay under one million. The casualties on both sides was one hundred thousand soldiers killed.

In both instances referred to the League of Nations is helpless. Neither Paraguay nor Bolivia would quit until it was evident that one was defeated. In the case of Italy and Ethiopia the former is determined to fight and suggests that if the League of Nations takes the matter up it will merely mean that Italy will withdraw from the League. The League of Nations has no army nor navy. Where in the world are there powerful armies who will fight for Ethiopia?

The greatest danger of world conflict lies in the Pacific where Japan and the United States face each other across the broad waters of that ocean. That war, if it comes, will be a contest for world trade and Britain and her colonies may be involved therein.

Japan has captured scores of world markets because of the cheapness of the goods she produces. She can produce economical goods and her people have a cheaper standard of living. If the United States and Great Britain are compelled to produce goods as cheaply as Japan both countries will see their standards of living greatly reduced. This will be the policy of the United States more than the people of Great Britain because standards are higher in the United States and the people there are used to a lavishness that is the exception rather than the rule in Europe and other old world countries.

Rather than suffer a severe reduction in living standards, we believe the United States will battle Japan. If Japan is defeated she will lose her markets and will pass out of the select group of great world powers. If not she will go on to high ascendancy in world affairs.

The above illustrations give the formulae for wars. In the normal state of mind most nations are to peace, but greed, acquisitiveness and the maintenance of living standards are the main actuating sources in causing wars and on these three very human traits the peace of the world depends. What a frail platform!

Ten Minutes
with the
Scottish Philosopher

The quality of the bread sold in England at the present time is lower than it has been since the Great War. This may be explained by the fact that the millers over there are using larger quantities of Argentine wheat than formerly. Accordingly the Canadian-grown product is a drug on the market, and the demoralizing influence is felt by all of our citizens.

We have no grievance against the English people for using inferior bread. That is their own affair, but when the head of a great milling industry—a man who has led the way in substituting foreign-grown wheat for Canadian—proudly boasts of his efforts to increase export trade, it is time for someone to tell him that his imperialism is nothing but the essence of foolishness.

Despite the assurance of many people the days of miracles are not yet over.

Back in Williamsburg, Ontario, a country doctor by the name of Locke is performing them every day.

His patients, suffering from the dreaded afflictions of arthritis, sciatica and similar diseases, come from every state and province of the North American continent. They arrive blinded, crippled and deformed, and after a short stay, many of them return to their distant homes rejoicing over the precious gift of good health. No preference is granted to any patient.

Paupers and millionaires sit cheek by cheek, awaiting their turn, and the fee for all is one dollar for two treatments. Ninety per cent of the adjustments are made by manipulating the feet, this being done by the magic hand of Dr. Locke, and it is not unusual for him to treat five hundred patients at a sitting. Medical men, from all over the continent, come to see him, and of course, if they don't all agree about the wonderful things done before their eyes, but the majority accept the evidence, thankful that one who has the ability to conquer human pain in an easy fashion.

The Williamsburg remedy is no novum a quack. Besides holding the necessary degrees of his native land he possesses one from a noted Scottish medical school. Gifted with a frank and generous nature, he carries on his many labors in an earnest and tireless manner—a good Canadian in every sense of the word and an ornament to the medical profession as well.

Owners of dogs seldom appreciate the good qualities of their canine pals until death has snatched them away. We lost a fine Collie the other day under rather tragic circumstances, and we miss the happy-go-lucky fellow around the place.

However, we'll pick up another pup somewhere for, as any dog owner knows, when a guy owns a dog, he's got a friend who is more tolerant of his master's failings than his neighbors are apt to be.

This is for you, Mr. G——. The question you enquire about was taken from the poem, "When time who steals."

It was written by Thomas Moore, author of "The Last Rose of Summer" and "Believe Me If All Those Rhododendron Young Charms." Thanks for the kind words. Evidently you are one of the fellows who'd rather hand another a little money as he stumbles along than waiting to decorate his bier with costly wreaths, which the poor beggar can't make use of.

'Tis a noble virtue, old son! Don't ever be parted from it!

In this topsy-turvy world we live in many strange things occur. For instance, a beautiful maid in old England had a boy friend who loved her very dearly.

Twice he stood at the altar, where she had agreed to meet him, but on each occasion she left him standing there, all by his lonesome, until it was time to close up the church.

Finally she decided that such a faithful swain was not to be despised and made another date with him.

And what do you think the bloke she had agreed to meet him? He waited until she and all his friends were gathered in church, then gave her the merry ha-lal-and-beat-it.

"Yeah," as old man Jones said recently, "even a worm will try to get its own back."

EDMONTON'S POPULATION

The city of Edmonton now has a population of 31,629, according to figures released by the city assessor. The figures for 1934 were 79,773.

APPROVE MICKEY

GENEVA, July 18.—Walt Disney's Mickey Mouse films meet with the approval of the league of nations.

In a report to the child welfare committee on the question of movies for the younger generation, high praise was given to Mickey, Minnie and their creator by members of the league.

Regret was expressed that there were not more films of this kind available.

COUGHS UP PEARL

WILDWOOD, N.J., July 18.—Miss Ruth Kalghan of Camden was eating oysters here, when something lodged in her throat. Friends helped her cough up the obstruction by patting her on the back. The "something" was a valuable pearl.

Is your subscription due? Look at the label on your paper.

Alberta Wheat Pool's Policies and actions are governed, first, last and always by a desire to improve the lot of the wheat growers of this province.

In return the organization seeks support in the way of patronage of its elevators

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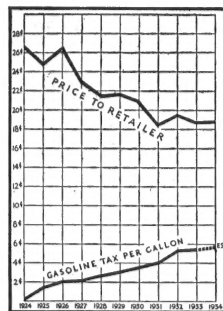
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YOU BUY ROADS, TOO!



The accompanying chart shows how the price of gasoline to the retailer has increased since 1924. In 1924 the average price to the retailer of all gasoline sold in Canada was 26.6 cents per gallon. Since 1924, the price has fallen almost continuously until in 1933 and 1934 it stood at the unprecedented low of 18.6 cents—a decrease of 29 per cent. But as the price of gasoline fell, the tax on gasoline rose. The data for this graph are based on figures published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

WHEN you buy gasoline, you also buy roads over which to drive your car.

Approximately one-fifth to one-third of the price you pay goes directly to your Provincial Government in road tax.

Twelve years ago there was no gasoline tax. Today the tax ranges from six to eight cents per gallon. And yet the cost of gasoline to you is no more because during those twelve years the price of gasoline has been steadily reduced.

Imperial Oil played a leading part in the developments that made lower prices possible. But lower prices were not achieved at the expense of labor. Imperial Oil employees have always been well paid. They work under ideal conditions. They have sickness and death benefits and pension plans to protect them and their dependents. Five thousand of them are part owners of the Company. They are given every incentive to work efficiently and happily. The result has been better gasoline at lower and lower prices.

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

THE SIGN OF **IMPERIAL** A FAIR DEAL

DECREASED UNEMPLOYMENT
Gradual improvement in the unemployment situation in Alberta is seen in the steady decrease in total jobless as registered with the provincial employment service. For this week ending July 6 total of men and women without employment was 8,754 as against 9,885 for the previous week. Totals were: Men, 5,885; women, 2,869, week ending July 6; 8,891, week ending June 29; Calgary, 5,198 and 5,243.

WANT ADS

LOST—Pair glasses at Irrigation canal east of town. Apply Hall office.

Knox Presbyterian Church

Rev. John Hart, Minister

Sunday, July 21st, 1936.
10 a.m.—Sunday School
11:30 a.m.—Short Communion Service
7:30 p.m.—Evening Worship
Sermon Subject:
"The Lesson of the Shattered Nest."
A timely discussion.—Come.

Church of the Blessed Virgin

NO SERVICE

JULY ONLY SPECIAL

House of Holiness—Made to Measure Suits. Extra Pants Free with each suit ordered. During July only, ORDER NOW, and take advantage of the BIG SAVING.

SUMMER CAPS

Ideal for hot, sultry weather. In white, fawn, or grey. PRICE—95c

DRESS SOCKS FOR MEN

In attractive colors and designs. PRICED FROM 25c UP

GLENNWAY SHIRT

Made of the best broadcloth, pre-shrunk, with Fit-Rite collar attached. The finest quality, tailored by Brill. In white and grey. ONLY—95c

LADIES' COLLAR AND CUFF SETS

The newest designs in neck wear organizes. Price—95c

SLIPS

Tailored slips in heavy baronet satin. An ideal slip for light summer dresses. Price—1.95

SETS

Very dainty Panty and Bra-stere set. Lace trimmed, fawn color, baronet satin. Special 1.50 Set

GROCERIES

FRUIT SPECIAL—1 can heavy-syrup peaches, 1 red plum, 1 can apricots, 1 sliced pink apple. .69
HEINZ Strained Veg. Soup for Babies, 1/2 oz. tin. .10
FLY-TOX, 8 oz. size. .50

SPECIALS FOR HOT WEATHER

ROOT BEER Extract—Makes 4 gallons for only .35
BORDEN'S MALTED MILK—A delicious chocolate drink. .49
JUNKET ICE CREAM MIX—Best for frigidate or hand freezer. All flavors. .10
LEMONADE POWDER—1 pkg. makes 30 glasses. .15
LEMON'S Concentrated Natural Orange, Lemon, Lime, Bot. .25
LIME JUICE—A first-class quenching drink. Per bot. .55

BISCUTTS—A.B.C. sandwich: fresh and tasty. Per lb. .10
In packages. .10

WHITE VINEGAR—Best 50% over proof strength. Gal. .1.20
PIMENTO—3 oz. tin. .10

APPLE FLAKES—Equal to 6 lbs. fresh apples. .25

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

—New Carrots —New Spuds —Cabbage —Onion —Celery —Hot-House Tomatoes and Lettuce —Cherries —Bananas —Pineapples —Grape Fruit —Lemons

ORDER CANNING CHERRIES NOW! Don't wait until it's too late. Both Bings and Royal Annes are at their best this week.

JAMES JOHNSTON
"The Quality Store"

Local and Personal News

Joe Johnston is spending a holiday in Banff.

Mrs. George LePage is spending a holiday in Calgary.

Ben Plummer Jr. went to Blackie to spend the week-end.

Gay "Shorty" Foster and Richard Hathorne drove to Calgary last Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. MacArthur have as their guests Mr. and Mrs. Leach and baby from Empress, Alta.

Rev. John Hart returned Wednesday night from Winnipeg after an absence of two weeks.

Mrs. W. Howell and Donna of Parkburg, Saskatchewan, spent several days visiting with Mr. and Mrs. W. P. MacBeth.

J. G. and Verna Blunden of Calgary are visiting their grandmother, Mrs. E. Corbett, for the summer holidays.

Miss Edna Rawlings and Master Billy from Kelowna, B.C., are now visiting their grandparents on Crowfoot Creek.

Mrs. W. A. Anderson and daughter Lee, of Wardlaw, and Jack McCrea of The Hanna Herald were visitors in Basano during the first part of the week.

H. Hall, mayor of Ft. Erie, Ont., passed through here this week and left for California after an overnight stay. Mr. Hall's last visit to this country was 52 years ago when he walked through it surveying the base line.

Mr. and Mrs. William Alston of Glasgow are visiting Mrs. Alston's sister, Miss E. MacArthur of Basano. On their way from the old country, Mr. and Mrs. Alston will continue on to Lunenburg, where they will visit Mrs. Alston's mother.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Moss and Mr. and Mrs. F. Brown with their families from Winnipeg spent Tuesday visiting G. S. Warren and Mrs. Corbett in Basano. They are making a trip to Vancouver through the States, returning to their home in Winnipeg by November 1. These people are known as the Moss-Brown Orchestra and will play several engagements during their trip.

IN MEMORIAM

In loving memory of our dear son and brother, Raymond (Happy) Gayford, who passed away July 18, 1930.
"A silent chord in memory's heart
Is softly touched today."
Sadly missed by Mother and Dad, Hugh and Roy.

A lot for your MONEY



Just think of it... genuine Goodyear Tires at real low prices. These Speedway Tires have been tried and proven... they're good through and through. Guaranteed. Drive in to see us... drive away on Goodyears.

Size 4.40 x 21	\$7.25
Size 4.50 x 21	\$8.00
Size 4.75 x 21	\$8.75
Size 5.00 x 21	\$9.50

Other sizes equally low-priced

A. P. PIERSON,
Phone 89 Basano, Alberta

LADIES' WEAR DEPARTMENT

WEEK-END BARGAINS!

All Summer Wear Merchandise Specially Reduced
SATURDAY & MONDAY

Ladies' Girdles...

A new two-way stretch, the ideal undergarment for sports or general wear. SPECIAL, each—

1.94

Ladies' Blouses...

The new candy stripe blouses of excellent quality celanese material. SPECIAL, each—

1.39

Floral Voiles

Pretty floral voiles of Wabasso quality—excellent grade, fast to sun and wash. Smart new patterns, 36" wide. Special yd.

20c

New Prints and Broadcloths

New prints and broadcloths, Wabasso quality. Come in new stripes, checks and pretty floral designs. 36" wide, Special, yard—

19c

Girlies' Beach Overalls

Made from Washfast prints, in pretty rainbow stripe effects. A cool dress for the hot days. Sizes 3 to 6 years, Special, suit

69c

Voile and Organdie Dresses

All new this season, lovely floral and plaid designs. Special at each—
Lisle thread or cotton and plain or with stripe top. Special, pair—

2.49

MEN'S WEAR DEPARTMENT

Men's Pant Overalls

Master Mechanic quality, 8-ounce blue denim, strongly stitched, with copper rivetted pockets. SPECIAL, pair—

1.79

Men's Work Shoes

The Lyndale Siiman high grade quality, solid leather throughout, solid leather soles, sewn and rivetted. Quality priced fairly. SPECIAL, pr.

3.25

Summer Comb's

Fine hallbrigan, button fronts, short sleeves, ankle length, wash and wear well. SPECIAL, suit—

95c

Work Gloves

Watson's white elk, a glove that gives excellent wear and satisfaction. SPECIAL, pair—

75c

Helmets!

Hawley-Tropper Helmets for Men. Featherweight, the lightest and most comfortable headwear for the hot days. Each—

95c and 1.50

Dress Shirts

Excellent quality English broadcloth, perfectly tailored, full fitting, fast to sun and wash. Priced at each—

1.25

GROCERY DEPARTMENT

Specials for Saturday & Monday, July 20 and 22

CHEESE—Burns' Colonial Skim milk, 2-lb box	43c	FLY COILS—Sanitary, doz	25c
PORK & BEANS—in tomato sauce, Libby's, 3 tins	29c	Box of 50	89c
SUMMER DRINKS—Hires Root or Ginger Beer, pkg	29c	TEA—MALKIN'S BEST	each 35c
SPAGHETTI—Castelli's, 8-oz pkts, 3 for	21c	TEA—Malkin's Best, pecan, lb	33c
SALAD DRESSING—Kraft's Old Fashioned Boiled, jar	23c	COFFEE—Braid's Best, vacuum pack, lb	43c
SARDINES—Brunswick brand, 4 tins	23c	TOILET SOAP—Corona Castile, 5 for	25c
LYE—Royal Crown Flaked, 3 tins	39c	LAUNDRY SOAP—Large bars	23c
		Castile, bar	23c
		PICKLED PIGS FEET—Burns Shamrock, jar	33c

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

New Spuds —New Carrots —New Cabbage —Cauliflower —Tomatoes —Cukes —Celery —Head Lettuce —Melons —Cherries —Raspberries —Oranges —Bananas —Grape Fruit —Lemons —etc.

McKEE'S STORES

"Always at Your Service" Phone 9